Business Motices.

THE LAST "HAT" OF SUMMER -MIKE WALSH,

Hester of the corner of Er ad way and Fusionest, and Na. 51) Brokew y, thus counts of his last on these?

True, no Hat which a few days mechanist beaving hisne. I purchased for m Knox, as one of his my heat white heavers, we have reached there easily ye at the anexe and had particular on a reached and had particular on a reached and had particular on a reached the easily consecled his ke, while the smooth and there from the coat a galley and the smooth size, had make with inrocal on the purity and escentees of its critical city."

He will not not consider the continue of the coat and had be discarded? Let my reside the force has another on a name of those who recent to have freely make the same of the coat and the coat and

LEARY & Co.'s Fall, Fastion. - The autscrib ert will offer Turs Day, Sept. I, in scorrdance with their quanterly custom, the Full Style of disutioners's Hars. Our encourses and the public generally we think will be paradously between with the eye and quality of one data introduced he us for the present Antume, as in lightness, elegance and durability it has cere been surposed.

N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different goods,

LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway.

THE GENIN HAT FOR THE FALL -The style of

THE GENIN HAT FOR THE FAMOURE perfectly with highly failabed senses in gonderney's gross. It strikes every one as a lappy bit. There is nothing corrulve, about it, on the contrary, its style is quest and yet emiosnify becoming.

GENIN, No. 714 Brandway, opposite St., Pania. FALL STYLE OF HATS .- Gentlemen are request

ed to examine Ltank's Pai Hars, which cannot be excell for taste sed durability and which are wild at the usual is price of SA LEASE, (the Rafferty & Louck), corner of Coa ham and Pourlets. FALL FASHIONS.-The proprietor of the West

Fig. 7 in post-int No. 128 Cana at calls artection to his be-inti-ful Fait Fachine for Harry; and alth sigh nor claiming to ser same all others, warrants tenes to be light, elegant, orachie, and ma-equally essential exconomical. J. W. Kelliogo. BANTA'S display of Children's fancy Hats and

Care, and Jedies' and Chiefra's Beaver Bounets attracts crowde of annaling customes, and with great authorizing we add that at his place No. 166 ansalst, very superive gricles in that line can be bought at the mey reasonable prices To CLOSE BUYERS OF CLOTHING. - The atten-

then of Country Dealers in Clothing is nevited to the large wholesse stock of Mex's and Boys' CLOTHING at the Wardleuse of P. L. Rookes & Co., corner of Salten and Nassan-se. The materials of their Falt, and Winters Stock having been perchased for on-h in a depressed market, they are enabled to sell at wholesale at prices well worth the consideration of Country Merobants to whom cheapters is an object. A call is a tighted. CLOARS, MANTLES AND TALMAS! -S & M. E.

Towns & Ca., will ones This Monning a splended stork of Choans and Talman in Satis, More Anagos, Volvet and Cloth new styles and choice calors, at own prices. Columnian Hall, No. 23 Grander.

SEVASTOPOL CAPTURED !- -HURRA ! !-- OAK Hall reopened-flip: hip! hurra!!—Fact and Wister.
Fabilions, 1855, a Nos. 84 and 81 Faltons. In largow and
best made about of ready-made Cuottings every force! cush
found at Dr. Gradow & Sox's, where Clothes Caselmeres, and
Vostings of every description can be selected to great advantage.
Remember Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 84.

CLOTHING AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE. - Fine fashicashie Dre and frok Coars, \$40; ribbed Beaver Overcoars \$50; fancy Cassimere Parts, of upward of 60 different patterns. \$2.50; rich Silk Vests. \$2. Evans's Clothing Warehouse, No. 60 and 68 Fulton st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS - Will be opened THIS MORN-SHAWLS, SHAWLS — will be opened a first above to a large invoice of Shawls comprising tich Stella Shawls om \$5 to \$5, Brothe Long and Square printed Cashmere and vool Shawls which will be offered at great bargains.

S. & M. E. Towle & Co., Columbian Wall,
No. 281 Grand-re.

" THE OLD PLACE."-We have now on hand, at

DEVLIE & JESSUP, Nov. 33 and 35 John et , cor. Namest. SHES! SILKS!!-S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have just received a splendid stock of rich Satis and Chap.
Stripe Staks, rich quality, at \$1 per vard.
Columnian Haul, No. 201 Grandet.

Boors .- if you want your feet kept dry and warm this winter, call on our neighbor Ready, No. 17 Nassu-at. He has the finest lot, we have ever seen of English Solo Leather for Water-proof Boors. You can see all his different styles among his stock from his justly endersted Quitter. Boots to the Price Patent Leather. Ready's business has increased in the last thritten years like our Weekly edition.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the city wishing their family supply of Boots and Shoes for the coming season, can fine a large and handsome assortment of all the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price, at J. H. MILLER & Uc.'s, No. 134 Canal-st. N. B.—Wholesa's and Retail.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! Spienció English Brusseis E, per yard; 50 000 yards of beau-tifn Ingrein at 3/6, 4/ and 5/ per yard. Floor Ort. Chortis of 276, 3/ and 4/ per yard, at the great Carpet Entablishment of Histor Astronomy, Ac 99 sowery.

FRENCH CHINA, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c. of our own imports too for sale at greatly reduced rates; also, Parian and Bisque Figures.

W. J. P. Dattay & Co., Marbie Stores, Nos. 681 and 685 Brosdway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufac ured by

JORN C. WAKE & Co.,

No. 187, Chanler, near Variet.et.

Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in
the city, and 20 per cont, less thin Bradway prices.

N. B.—Planos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Secondhand Pianos as great bargains.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.-The largest areorement in New York. New and beautiful models of French and English manufacture new opening.

W. J. P. Ballary & Co., Marole Stores, New 631 and 68 Breadway.

BRONZE CLOCK AND FIGURES - Variety immeans, styles new and being duplicates new on exhibition in the Crysial Palace, Paris. W. J. F. Datlay & Co., Marble Stores, No. 631 and 632 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY. No. 579 Broadway, have just opened and now in store, a large and spiradic lot of Rich Brussells Carpers, at B. per verd. Other Carpers equally low.

Peterson & Humphrey. No. 579 Broadway.

JET GOODS-JET and GOLD JEWELRY, in great veriety Also, Parasols, Combs. Fase, Brushes, Bag., Purses &c., as the Jewelry and Fasey Goods Store of Ossonne Soand MASSA TOWNER-D, No. 207 Broadway, corner of Springest.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have the pleasure of a nouncing to our friends and outcomers that we are necrealing our mer ufsecuring deperiment with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved McCHINES, running actionale speed, and acc amplicating twice the quastity of work in a day, has caused a sudfen rush of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly.

M. Singer & Co., No. 321 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, Gorman and American
FARCY Guoda, Novelties, AND Toye,
No. 345 Broadway. BELLS! BELLS!-MENEELY'S celebrated Balls

all descriptions, on hand and for sale by Harcacook & Co., No. 116 Broadway. AUCTION PURCHASES. - French China Tea Sets, Puning Seta Vacos Cups and Sancers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures, Blueft anton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamore, No. 467 Broadway, near Grandes.

PIANOS.-Horace Waters's Pianos, having in Planos.—Horace waters a riskos, having in their improvement of action and over strings a length of scale and power of tone length in the Grand Planos; P. Gibert A. Co's riskos with or without the Scilin; Halest & Cam-nor's Planos; Woodward & Brown's; Jacob Chickering's Planos, and those of two of the best New-York makes, me of caree Planos fir \$10. Second-band Planos of all varieties it great bargsins—proces from \$50 to \$140. Planos to rent and rent allowed on purcause Planos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency of S. O. S. H. W. Smith's Mellodrons, (tuned to the equa temperament.) Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money rafunded. Horace Waters, No. 330 Broadway,

Churches, manufactories and families requiring

scendy, yow artid and emokoless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,
as one fourth of the expense of condies or burning fluid, are
invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN AND FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and examiness should have one

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-et.

HERNIA. Only Prize Medal swarded to MARSH

A Co. by the Industria Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent Radical Cura Truss. References as to its superintly Professor Valentine Mort, William Parkor and John M. Carnechan. An extending list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by the Truss may be seen at Marsin & Cvi., No. 24 Mission and New York, and Marsin, Coxussa & Coi., & West 4thest, Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A.N. antil 2 P.M. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND ONIMENT AND THE

King or Sandista - Fermission was given the Loval lote patent! for the sale of thes valuable remedies throughout Sadinia, in consequence of his Massis being cared by the merga, of as u or in the leg. Any wound or alone will read visid to their mighty a fluores. Soil at the manufactories, N. W. Wick, and No. 24 Strand, Lendon, as by all Druggies, as 25 cents 62 cents, and 81 per pot or box.

Dr. S. S. Frren, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," So., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sna-day excorpted) from 9 until 50 block, treats Consumption, Assima, Discovers of the Heart, and all Chronis Discover of Males and Formules. Consultation from Wice Wice, Wice -5,000 of those \$10 Wice

a'wrys on hand at the Manninctory of Manning to Co., No. 22 Maiden-lane. Gentlemen in want of a good wig or temper of have a botter article at the above establishment for \$10 than is sold at the attravagant Broadway stores for \$25. Back and front braids, bands, ourle, &c., wholesale and retail. Wies! Wies!! Wies!!!
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE, WIES AND TOUPERS.

The best in the word, the admiration of commisseurs, the easy of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 23 Broadway, (nine private rooms). The largest stock of Wigs and Toupeau America. Also, BATCHELOS'S MOLDAVIA CREAN, for preserving the balk.

H. T. LOVET'S WAPHENE-An Indian Vegeta-

BRODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE

ASTIDOTE TO MALASIA,
The innocence of which is
FROVED
By the
CERTIFICATE OF CHRANICAL ANALYSIS,
Otrea by
JAMES B. CERTON. M. D.,
And the value of which is
FROVED
By the Testiment frequently published.
No Swillan Heads SWELLED LEGS, TERRIPLE NERVOUS DREAMGEMENTS, MERCURIAL DISEASES

MERCURIAL DISEASES
OF POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
Can result from its use.
Its HARMLESS CHARACTER
Admits to free use as a
PARVESTIVE OR GURE
FOR AND AGUE
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MELARIA
FOR which
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
I' Is a
PREFECT ANTIDOTE,
Pronounced so by
Science,
Proved so by
EXPERIES C.

EXPERIES C.

This wonderful ours, equally powerful and innocent, seems featured by nature not only to relieve all the human family who all use it, from unaist one disease, but to do an equally good work by entirely succeeding a lite treatment whether scientific or empirical by nonemous and destructive drugs.

GRO. H. Harks. Wholessie Agout, No. 133 Water-st., and for see-by C. P. Risch, Barkers & Park. C. V. CLICKENER & Co., WELLS & Co., Broonlyn, Mrs. M. HAVES, and Drugglets generally.

session will commence Nov. 1. Address C. G. HAZELTINE of J. A. Fowler, Principals, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, At greatly reduced priors. Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purch-sing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co.,

Manufactory, No 10 than bere-st., New-York.

FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT. Wholesale and Retail.
BARNES & PAIR,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane et.
NATIVE WINES.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand preciminent above all competition. A suits of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dyn, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout he word. His new style of Wins are Tourses are pe fection itself. Wholesale and retail at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Autor House.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE Adapted to any and all simusions, manufactured and sold by Canv & Brainers, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, Office No. 248 Broadway, N. Y.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

Along article on the new American Opera, Rip Van Winkle at Nible's Garden, has been crowded out by the foreign and other news.

REPUBLICANISM INAUGURATED.

A noble work has been accomplished by the friends of Repub ican Freedon at Syracuse. A party has been organized on the basis of opposition to the extension of Siavery in this country. It has been organized in obedience to the senti ment of a large majority of the people of the State. It is the result of necessity. We have submitted to the aggressions of the Slave Power long enough; we must now act upon the defensive; we must now boacly arow our princ place and endeavor to carry them out, or sit quietry down and yield implicit on dience to the requirements of the aggressors. The Free States have been ferced into the position which they are now about to occupy. We are not disloyal to the Union, but we do not like Slavery; we loathe it; hence we object to being used for its extension and support.

There sppears to have been but one sentiment on this subject at Syracuse. All parties coincided in opinion that the time for action-definite. decided, exerget e action-had arrived. They accordingly laid aside former partialities, and abandoned old party associations, for the purpose of siding directly the sacred cause of Freedom and Humanity. After a free interchange of sentiment the following tickes for State officers was unanimously agreed upon:

State officers was unantimentally agreed upon:

For Serviciny of State. PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.

For Centralier. JAMES M. COON, of State ogs.

For Itemser. ALV X. a WILLIAMS of Wayne.

For differentl. AFIJAM MANN, 1., of Queens.

For Cana. Commissions. DANG. M. 618SELL of Livingston.

For State Engineer. GEORGE GEDUES, of Ounddags.

For builde Engineer. GEORGE GEDUES, of Ounddags.

For builde Count of 197. BRADFORD R. WOOD, of Abary.

*For long term. † For short term.

This ticket would be a strong one under any.

circumstances, but representing the feeling it does, it cannot fail of being acceptable to all who prefer Freedom to Slavery. PRESTON King is too well known to the people of the State to require any particular indorsement. Several years since, at the time of the Annexation of Texas, while occupying a seat in the House of Representatives, he took his stand in opposition to the spread of Slavery, and has steadily adhered to that position from that time to the present. Mr. Cook, who is re-nominated for the office of Controller, has shown himself a faithful, vigilant public officer. He has the confidence of all who know him.

ABIJAH MANN, Jr., for twenty years an honored leader of the Radical Democracy, and last year a prominent champion in the "Soft" State Convention, an unequivocal opponent of the Nebraska Kansas Iniquity, is nominated for Attorney-General. D. M. Bissell of Livingston Co. has also been an active and leading Democrat in his county. WESLEY BAILEY of Oneids, formerly an Abelitionist, has acted with the Van Buren Democracy since 1848. George Gappes is widely known as for two terms a most intelligent and capable Senator from Onondaga County. He will make as faithful and vigilant a State Engineer as John T. Clark, whom he most reluctantly succeeds-a better could not be. We know that this is Mr Geddes's opinion as well as ours, and that he would gladly bave declined the unsought pomination could be thereby bave secured the retention of Mr. Clark, but that could not be. Mr. WILLIAMS, the nominee for Treasurer, is a most efficient and popular Whig, who was all but nominated for Canal Commissioner last year, and probably would have been in a Whig Convention now; but, as the two Commissioners who hold over are Whice, it was thought best to name a Democrat

for this post, and make Mr. Williams Treasurer BRADFORD E. WOOD was, like PRESTON King, one of the three D-mocrats from tals State who resisted the Appexation of Texas and demanded guarantees that this act should not inure to the advantage of Slavery. Though always a Democrat, Mr. Wood has since stood aloof from active political life, and last Fall supported Gov. Clark, as the candidate of Temperauce and Freedom. He has been foremost in the Temperatee cause for many years, and, though of late retired from practice, is a sound and capable jurist. Joseph MULLIN (Whig) has risen from poverty and obscurity to a very high rank at the bar of our State, and was chosen to Congress from Jefferson County in 1846, in the face of a strong party mejority adverse to him. He was a faithful and feariess supporter of the Wilmot Proviso and

declining a reclection. He has since been a can didate for Justice of the Suyreme Court, sad can far ahead of the Whig strangth, though overberne by the strong Demonratic majority is avery County of the District. He will have hardly a superior in the Court of Appeals.

In short; the Pintform is right, the Ticket is strong, and the State will ratify them both by an everahelming majority.

THE FALL OF SEVA-TOPOL.

After a year of varying fortunes and terrible suffering, the Cr mean campaign has at last reached its turning-point. From the 1-t inst. to the 8th the Bassian telegraphic dispatches admit that considerable damage had been dene to the lines of Sevastopel by the allied fire, and that the damage had been repaired "as much as possible," and no more. finally. on the 8th about noon the A lies stormed four of the bastions-were defeated at one, carried two, but were sgain compelled to leave them, though they finally maintained themselves in the fourth, and what was most important, on the Malakoff Hill. The less of this point forced the Russians on the 9th to march their treeps from the southern to the north-ra side, atd thus to shandon the town of Serastopol, after baving exploded their magazines, blown up the buildings, rained the defensive works by springing mines under them, and convected, to ure Gen. Pelissier's words, the whole place into an imm-use blazing furnace; they also burnt their steamers, sunk their last ships-ofwar, and finally brose up the bridge near Fort Paul.

The arrival of considerable reënforcements after the battle of the Ch-rusys, must have reheved the silied Generals from any appreheusion on the score of the Russian army at lakermann; for, though even the remainder of the 4th and 6th Russian divisions, beside the two civisions of grenadiers, had joined that army, the Alies were now in a position to oppose succrasfully any number of men the Russians could throwacross the Chernaya; while enough of alhed troops would remain to carry on the siege, and even to attempt an assault. It must be confessed that the French Government has now been exceedingly prompt in sending to the Crimes a number of troops fully adequate to the Russian red forcements already there, or on the march frem Poland and Voibynia; for the nember of the French forces dispatched to the East since the beginning of July, must amount to at least 50 000.

Under these circumstances, the English and French savanced mortar batteries being in good working consition, the trenches were pushed up to the citch, under the protection of a vigorous fire. How near the advanced trenches were established, and whether a complete crowning of the glacis, secundum artem, was accomplished, we do not yet know. The firing more and more assumed the character of a regular bombardment and vertical tire was successfully made use of to render the place untenable for large bodies of troops, till finally the assault was ordered.

On the Mamelon, the Russians had last Spring constructed a number of fireproof and shellproof compactments with the aid of traverses and blindages. These contrivances gave capital protection against the enemy's fire, but when the assau t was made, it was found that no room had been left for concentrating a sufficient number of troops for the defense of the work. Compartment after compartment, defended by a fe w men only, was carried by the French, and at once formed a ready-made lodgement for them. The same mistake appears to have been made in the completion of the defenses of the Malakeff. The thing was overdone, and when the French once got hold of the commanding point of the hill, the Russian works themselves must have affo ded them protection against the Russian fire.

The Redan (Bastion No. 3) and the Redan of the Careening Bay (Bastion No. 1 of the Russians) being situated on more level ground, did not admit of the terraced batteries and complicated defenses applicable to the Malakoff. Here, therefore, a simple coupure appears to have been made in the interior of the bastion, cutting off the salient angle and exposing its interior to an overwhelming fire. The troops for its defense could thus be placed further to the rear, and the interior of the work protected by sallies from the coupure. In consequence of this arrangement, which was of the kind generally adopted in such cases, the English lines and the French columns ordered to the assault of these positions could indeed penetrate beyond the all but abandoned outer wall; but when there, face to face with the coupure, they were crashed by its grape and musketry, and had to give up the assault.

As soon as the Malakoff was carried, Gen. de Salles, on the French left attack, made an attempt to establish himself in the Central bastion (No. 5, between the Plagstaff and Quaragtine bastions.) He was repulsed. We are not informed whether this assault was undertaken on his own responsibility or whether it formed part of the original plan. Nor do we know how far the proximity of the French trenches to the bastion justified such a detached and hazardous attempt.

The fact of the Malakoff hill being taken, at oace formed the turning point of the struggle. From all the preceding events of this remarksble siege, it was to be apticipated that the French, if properly alive to their business, were not in the remotest danger of being driven out of their new position. The Malakoff completely commands the Karabelnaya and the eastern elope of the hill on which the town of Sevastopol was built. Taking in the rear the sea forts on the southern side of the harbor, it made the whole of the inner harbor and the greater part of the outer barbor untenable to the Russian ships of war. By the fall of the Malakoff the centinuity of the defensive lines of Sevastopol became interrupted at that very point upon which the security of the whole was dependent. The possession of the Malakoff, therefore, meant the possession of Karabelnaya, the destruction of the town by bombardment, the taking in flank and rear of the Flagstaff bastion, and the disappearance of the last chance of the tewn's holding out. Sevastopel had hitherte been a fortified camp for a large army, as indeed are all modern fortresses. By the capture of the Malakoff it had sunk to the rank of a mere bridge-head to the Russian garrison of the north side, and more than this, of a bridge-head without a bridge. It was therefore wise to abandon it. It is true we had heard a good deal of new works conkindred measures through the XXX th Congress. | structed on the inner slope of the Malakoff, with

a view to maintain the defense of the Karabelpays, after the loss of that fertification; but they do not seem to have been of value enough to irduce Prince Gorchahoff to continue the defepre. However, we shall now soon know what wee their real nature.

Some Russian ships had already been burned in the harbor by smells from the ailied batteries. The Malakoff once armed with French gans would have made it difficult for the remaining Russian vessels to find a safe anchorage, except just at the foot of Forts Ni belss and Alexander. and there is not room for a great many; hence the burning and sinking of the remainder of the fleet.

The Karabelasya side being completely in the

banes of the Alites, they are in a position

to undertake operations in the field. Though they will not be able to establish many batteries or many troops in that suburb, on account of the are from the no thern shore of the harber, they have succeeded in reducing the Russ an portion of Sevastopol to less than one-half its extent before the Sta inst., and to a fortress capable of holding but a limited number of defencers. Not only is the offensive power of the garrison completely crushed, but its defensive strength is greatly reduced. A far smaller number of men will suffice to carry on the siege, and the troops thus set free, with the reenforcements now on the road or at the camp of Maslake, will be available for an expedition to Espatoria. The more we examine the relative position of both Russians and Allies on the Chernays, the more evident it becomes that seither party can drive the other away hence without great superiority and enormous sacrifices. The opinion in the allied camp would seem to be that from 60,000 to 70,000 men should be sent to Eupstor a, in order to march upon the communications of the Russians at Sympheropol. Suppose the Russians to have 200,000 men in the Crimes, (which they certainly tave not,) 80,000 men would be required for the defense of the North Forts 60,000 for the posicion on the Chernays, and 60,000 to meet the allied army of Eupatoria. In the present spirit of the allied forces, is is certain that with equal numbers and in an equally divided field, they will beat the Russians; and as by taking up a position on the Russian line of communications they can force them to give battle, there does not seem to be any risk in such an undertaking. On the contrary, it is probable that the Russians would be able to oppose this expeditionary army with but 60,000 men at the very outside. The sconer, however, such a movement is undertaken the better for the Allies, and if they set vigorously they may expect great results. They now have both moral and numerical superiority, and we doubt not they will profit by it before another winter on the plat-au has reduced their numbers and damped their spirits. Indeed the latest report is that by the 13th 25,000 men had already sailed for Eupatoria, and we shall dobtless hear of a still greater force following.

Of these important events we have as yet only the meagre information conveyed by telegraphic dispatches. When more complete details reach us we shall return to the subject again.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

SYRACUSE CONVENTIONS-ADJOURNED.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 27-11 A. M. The platform has gone through the Whig Convention, and is under debate in the Republican.

A prohibitory addition is offered, and a motion to lay the same on the table was lost by 80 to 110 There is one change on the ticket. Mr. BURROUGHS declines as Canal Commissioner, and DANIEL H. BIS-

SELL, of Livingston, is put on. There is now perfect union on the ticket. SECOND DISPATCH.

1 o'clock P. M .- The Whig Convention came to the Republican at noon, and the Whig party organization . formally unrendered

The Temperance resolution was adopted as the sense of the majority, but is not put in the platform. Nine cheers were given for the ticket. Perfect harmony prevailed and all is over. Adjourned sine die,

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855. The Republican Convention reassembled at 9:45

clock this morning. Horacz Greeney, from the Platform Committee, resented a series of resolutions, which are the same as ose reported to the Whig Convention.

After the reading of the Platform, John W. Stersiss of Monroe, Chairman of the Committee, submit-

ted the fellowing:

Whereas, A cerosin Convention of politicians in this State
have made a party issue upon the law prohibiting traffic in intraining liquors, thus wresting its interpretation from the
Courte, and appealing from the expression of the popular will
which debated said law; therefore,
headesd, That, firmly be livering the great principles of prohibition to be right, we will resist the attempts now being made
to prevent a trial of the practical working thereof in this State.

Mr. STERRING moved that the foregoing be appended to the majority report. After discussion Mr. GREELEY moved that the reso

lution of Mr. Stebbins be laid on the table. Lost. Aves 85: Navs 108. Judge Culves then moved as an amendment that the preamble and resolution of Mr. Stebbins be adopted

by the Convention as an independent proposition. Mr STERRING accepted the amendment to his propo sition, and his preamble and resolution were adopted

The platform as presented by Mr. GREELEY from the majority of the Committee was then adopted by ac-The Committee on Nominations, through Mr. Otts

of Rensselaer, reported for State officers the same names as those adopted by the Whig Convention, and the ticket was accepted. A Committee was then appointed to notify the Whig

Convention that the Republican Convention was ready to receive the Whig Convention. At 11:45 A. M. the Whig Convention were ushered nto Wieting Hall, and greeted with nine cheers and

placed in the center seats—the members of the Repuban Convention dividing on either side of the Hal. Mr. LITTLEJOHN of Oswego moved that the two Conventions in union ratify the platforms passed by each Convention. Carried by acclamation. Mr. BLUNT of New-York moved the ratification of

the ticket nominated by both Conventions.

JOHN A. KING. President of the Whie Convention seated by the side of Mr. Fenton, President of the Republican Convention, moved as an amendment that the ticket ratified be given to the people of the State as a Republican ticket. The motion and amendment were passed by accla-

mation. Isaac O. Dallos of New-York moved that the name of Republican be given to the new party. Passed by acclamation.

Mr. Spaulding of Buffalo moved that the Presi dents of the two Conventions appoint a State Central Committee consisting of twenty-four. Passed by acclamation. Judge GRAVES, a veteran Democrat of Herkimer.

bmitted to the united Convention the following reso.

lutions, which were presented to the Platform Com-

mittre of the late "Soft Shell" State Convention by the Hon, TIMOTHY JENKINS of Opends, and rejected by a tie vote (eight to eight) in that bedy, vin:

the rion. Does to regard in that body, vin:

Resolved Tase the repeal of the Missant Compromise in its reports. Free ded the critis which the accomplishment and presented operation forch ded the critis which the accomplishment and presented operation be re-reduced in demonstration—heritary acquired by the transmer of the neuton is the property of tax and them. It is neutonal to the nation, it is neutonal to the nation of the sense of the restant in the property of tax and the sense. It is not the matter of the sense in the adjust-call theory is the properties of the Sense in the properties. It is indicated the term of the sense of the property of the power which Compress has delocated to the Islandiants thereof, it is the bounder dury of the Actional Receiver to new with promptimed and efficiency the power placed in he hands by the Compress have dury of the Actional Receiver to new with promptimed and efficiency the power placed in his hands by the Compress of Action in ing Sarvey under residence therein for the purpose of cetan isluing Sarvey under residence therein for the purpose of cetan isluing Sarvey under the other of two their actions monor the reins of the remain and of sections of the reposit of the proposition of the Now our Compression, and call loudy for the proposite powers vested in the President of the United Section and Compression, and call loudy if the proposit of the Received That the practice of confiding to the people of the Received That the practice of confiding to the people of the Received That the practice of confiding to the people of the

sector-rock and for the passage of laws of Congress of the Received. That the practice of confiding to the people of the Received. That the practice of legislation subject to the super-rock of the commended by the super-rock of the commended by the super-rock, but he may approved by nearly except administration of the free paper of the confidence of another. The appropriate remedy is a return to the custom high has been must unwisely abandoned.

These receives were magnituded, and enthusias-

These resolves were unanimously and enthusias tically adopted

Judge CULVER of Brooklyn then took the stand and made an elequent speech on the action of the several parties in relation to Slavery, which was rather sarcastically received. He concluded by marrying the two parties, and his peroration was received with

thunders of applause.

He was foll wed by Stras M. Bunnovans, who indersed the union of the two parties, and gave his adhesion thoroughly to the Republican cause.

Ger. BURROUGHS having concluded, H. GREELEY, having been called for, declined to peak, but moved this resolution:

P-ak, but moved this Production:
Rescired, That the electors of the several counties of our State
the ap rows the Platform of Piercipies adopted by this Conintion, he requested to most at their several county seas and
can instell earthests to be supported at the counting Election;
sue in counties where no other authority exists, the Delegative
or this Convention be requested to call such Conventions in their
spectrys Counties.

Unanimously adopted. Mr. G. now moved that the Convention adjourn without day, which was carried. The vest f eling prevailed at the close, and the members reparated in undoubting confidence of approaching triumph.

The two Presidents of the Joint Convention subse-

quently united in the appointment of the following rently united in the appointment of the following
REFURICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

EDW N D. MORGAN,
SIMEON DRAPER.
LAMES S. TAYLOR.
D. DUDLEY FIELD.
JOSEP'S BLUST.
JAMES W. NYE.
JOHN L. SCHOOLERAFT.
DEODATUS WRIGHT.
JOSEPH DAYS.
JOHN M. B. DAVYDSON.
C. P. WILLIAMS.
GEORGE GOULD.
ABRAHAM B. OL VER.
E. G. SPAULDING.
LEVI C. TURNER.
LEVI C. TURNER.
Horkimer.
LEVI C. TURNER.
Engkamer.
LEVI C. TURNER.
Engkamer.
LEVI C. TURNER.
Engkamer.
LEVI DIMMICK.
Engkamer.
LEVI DIMMICK.
Engkamer.
LEVI DIMMICK. Herking STANDISH BARRY.

Hinghamin LVI DIMMICK.

Delinsare Co. STEPHEN C. FOHNSON.

Connidge Co. DANIEL T. JONES.

LLEN MUNROE.

Filicotrille. A. G. RICE.

Medina, Orieuns Co. SILAS M. BURROUGHS.

Rowbester. S. P. ALLEN.

H joming Co. CHARLES O. SHEPHERD. WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 27-11 A. M. The Whig Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

Moses H. Grinnell, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:

Committee appointed to meet a similar body on behalf of the Republican Convention report that they have met the Committee above named, and after a full comparison of opinions, in which an earnest desire was manifested by all to recognize the claims of every section of the State, and to harmonize all interests represented in the Convention, and more especially to place before their fellow-citizens a ticket which would meet their cordial approval and support, the said Committee have with entire unanimity agreed upon

For the long term. IF or the abort term.
On motion, the report was unanimously accepted, and its adoption moved with vociferous cheering.

B. F. Hall opposed the nomination of James M. Cook. He was in favor of an entire set of new men. A. B. Dickinson and D. C. Littlejohn advocated the adoption of the ticket as reported.

Upon a vote being taken, the ticket was unanimously adopted.

E. D Morgan, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as nearly the unanimous ex-

Pression of the joint Committee:

Recolled, That the F-deral Government being one of deficed and limited powers, among which the power to ensiave human being is not found, we most earnestly deny its right to establish, upheld or to erate Stavery in any portion of the sublic domain, or to contrive at its establishment in the federal territory by any means whatever.

means whatever.

Mendied, This since there can be no legal Slavery in the Ter-ritories of our Union, there can be no Slave States, egally formed out of such Territories, and we declare ourselves unautorably op-posed to the formation there of any mare Slave states, and above of an express prohibition by Congress of Slavery in all territors of the Union.

out of such ferritories, and we declare ourselvest antereasy opposed to the formation there of any more Slave states, and to know of an express prohibition by Congress of Slavery in all territory of the Utskin.

Research, That the repudiation in the interest and by the reason of the Slave Power, of so much of the Missouri compact as invited to the advantage of Slavery administed in the headlicency of any compact to restrain that aprit of aggression and rapacity inherentin a system which robe a man of his liberty, earth, of its fertility, and labor of its rightful reward.

Research That the Federal Administration, by its uniform policy, but especially by the removant Giov. Reeder and the appointment in its stead of one was recognized the effort to have of the Territory, fully identified itself with the effort to plant Slavery thereon, and readers impossible the further support of the Executive by men who desire that Kansas shall now be a Free Territory, and in due time a Free State.

Resolved, That those chizens of Free States who have migrated to Kansas with the purpose of making her free, have in so doing violated no law and assailed no right; that their psaceful yet resolute bearing in view of the outrages to which they have been subjected by armed bands precipitated upon them from Missonia commends them to our warmest admiration, and we piedigs them our realous and solve support until these invaders about extended that the outrages committed in a sister State, under commends them to our warmest admiration, and we piedig them our realous and active support until these invaders about extended them control of the rights and solve support until these invaders about the desire that our realous and solve support until these invaders about the desire that our realous and the first power of the order of how-Nothings, and all their secret Constitutions.

Resolved, That secret political organisations are inconsistent with the others of the forters, not to increast with power judicial or calculations of the order of ho

Resours. That the policy of repairing our completed public such in sections, by courrent, to be awarded to the lewest conclide bidoes: shisting, as it does, a strong pecuniary int at in preventing breaks, or stopping them at the untest, so condained to cur judgment as conductes alike to conounty

ments must to our judgment at conductive size to conduct at expensions and requisitive of navigation, and we commend the acception in the meaning ment of our Canda. Received, That in forming a new position organization we adopt and readilm, as our own, the principles set forth as those of the Republicans of 1000 in the imagin at of Thom to Jefferson, as follows: "Equal and exact justice to all men; the support "of the State Coveniment in all their rights as to the most "connected administrators for our domastic connected. as follows: "Equal and exact justice to all men; the support of the State Covenneurs in all their rights as to the most competent administrators for our domestic concerns and the enrest bellwish sagainst Anti-Republican tendencies." The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitution and vigor; a science care of the right of Election by the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitution and vigor; a science care of the right of Election by the people; a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the eword of revolution, where passenble remedies are unprovided; aboutte acqui escence in the desistence of the mighrity—the vital principle of Republics from which there is no appeal but to face the vital principle and tamediate parent of despotiam; economy in the public expenditures, that labor may be lightly burcened; the honest payment of our debta and search preservation of the public feith; excountement of agriculture and of commerce as its handsmid; the diffusion of information and arraigment of all abuses at the but of public opinion; freedom of principles form the bright constellation which has gone before as and content of the public of th

E. G. Spaulding, Esq., moved that the appoint-

ment of a Committee to communicate to the Repris liese Convention that the joint resolutions and nomi-nations had been agreed to, and to make acrangement

to meet in joint Convention for resification. The Coair named on such Committee, Moses Spaniding, Alen, Morgan, Landing, Pars, School

eraft, Hopkins, Rice, Sherman and Littejaha. At 11 o'clock the Committee reported the Allow The Whig Convention thereupon adjourned to meet the Republicars in Wieting Hall

KNOW-SOMETHING STATE CONVENTION.

The Know-Sen ething State Convention reasonabled at 1 o'cleck to tay, and adopted the nonlinations made by the Fusionists.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. A Republican mass meeting was held up of this evaning, and was addressed by thorac A Cuffey, samed Aaron and Senator Wilson. The attentione was small. Resolutions were passed acknowledging the right of slaveholders to maintain Slavery where action to the descript the force evanities by descript the force evanities. isting, but denying the right to further extension condemning the Supreme Court for refusing a seit of lab-us corpus in the case of Passance Williamson, declaring that it is a dangerous and anti-republication. son, declaring that it is a dangerous and anti-republican proce-dirg; that a case may arise where an agginized person can hope for no redess except from his copressor and that he station on the cast of the State tribunal to enforce the unicounted rights of eight arts for fear of a condict with the Pederal officers, exhibits a cryile, unseems ratio attitude. The nomination of the State Convention was ratified.

FALL OF SEVASTOPOL POLITICS.

Bostos, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1888.

The news of the fall of Se-astopol oreated great excitenent and surprise in this city. Many received the news with expressions of regret.

The E-publican State Committee met to-day and elected Henry S. Washburn (Whig) Casimus of the Committee, and Seta Webb, Jr., (Free-Soil) Sexte-

The Journal of this city, which has heroto'ere rather fave of fusion, comes out this afternoon for straight Whig rominations.

THE FALL OF SEVASTOPOL IN CANADA. Buyrano, Thursday, Scot 27, 1855.

The people in all the lowns in this vicinity are offerating the receipt of the steamer's news with much

enthusiasm.
At Toronto bonfires were lighted guessfired, rockets At Toronto bonires were lighted guestired, reckets set off, and the greatest excilement existed.

At Stratford the Court of Assizes was in seeded when the news was received. It was hand do the Judge on the bench and read by him and tout chees. Some time clapsed before business could be resumed. Flags were flying everywhere throughout the town.

At Lo. don't here was a general excitation; balls were rung, guestied and firemen paraded the streets with hands of music.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1868.

At Norfolk the disease continues to abate, and business has been partially resumed. On Fassday there were sixteen deaths and eight new esses. On Wednesday, up to noon, the number of deaths was six. Dr. Obermuller of Augusta is dead, the Rev. Dr. Jackson of the Episcopal Church isl, and Mrs. Jackson convalescent. At Portsmouth, on Tuesday, there were five doubt.

and on Wednesday nine-principally children. Tuess have been but few new cases for several days past. Dr. Rizer of Philadelphia is recovering. ILLNESS OF MRS TANEY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 37, 1825.
The wife of Chief-Justice Taucy is very ill at Olt oint Comfort. Medical assistance has been sum-Point Comfort. Medical as moned there from Baltimore. THE FOREIGN LEGION QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1435.
The jury in the case of Hertz, charges with estisting recruits for the Foreign Legion, has brought in a vertical form. dict of guilty.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION. BANQUET AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Last evening the long anticipated festival of the Publishers' association took place at the Crystal Palace.

The north nave of the spacious building was set apart for the occasion. It was divided from the greater portion of the dome by a temporary gallery e-sected in a curved form so as to reac on the outside near the center, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion by five octagonal rings of gas-light, plac d one above the other, throwing into that be satiful dome on unusual amount of splender But the chief attraction of tast which formed the top end of the banquet hall, was the gallery, which at an early hour became filed by the fair daughters of New York City in that elegance of strire which they grace so well. The only disadvantage of the position of the ladies' gallery was that the light shope from behind and the beaut tures, which we are sure was there, could not be distinctly seen from the reporters' table below. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, however, there were many noble specimens of the " form divine," which

we could not fail to notice with peculiar pleasure. The principal table, arranged acrass the nave, just in front of the beautiful crescent formed by the drapery of the ladies' gallery, was placed on a dais, and commanded a full view of the whole scene. Toe most striking feature of the illumination was placed on the front of the north gallery, which on this occasion was used for the orchestra, occupied by the masicians under the direction of Mesers. Nell and Ritzell. It consisted of lines of gas-lights arranged to represent the Temple of Wisdom, in which was placed a small white statue representing the Muse of History, the brow of which was encircled by a crown of light. About this, in small letters, appeared the words, in

HONOR TO GENIUS.

illuminated letters :

Above this, in large characters, all in gas-light, were the words:

FRUIT AND FLORAL PESTIVAL TO AUTHORS, NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS,

In the center of the nave was placed a bage cornscopia, or " horn of plenty," formed of moss and escircled by a garland of flowers. It appeared over flowing with fruits and flowers, and, for this season of plenty, formed a most appropriate feature. It was presented by the New-York Horticultural Society.

At each end of the principal table was placed

statuary-on the right a female figure, and on the left the Three Graces. On each side of the usve was placed a table reaching the entire length of the spartment, and raised on a level with the principal cross-table, appropriated especially to invited guests all authors. Beside these were four parallel tables in the body of the ball, occupied chiefly by member of the Publishers' Association. The galleries sides were well filled with spectators, and the walls under the galleries ornamented with portraits of some of the cirest and most distinguished publishers of the United States-Mathew Carey, the great pioneer pay lisher, and Thomas Desilver of Philadelphia; the late Daniel Appleton of New-York, and the late E. S. Corey of Philadelphia.

At 61 e clock the principal guests entered and took their seats. The following is the order arranged by the Communitiee: WILLIAM H. APPLETON, President of the Association, in the Chair.

On the right of the President Bishop Potter of Philadelphia; Judge Duer, Prof. Silliman, A. S. Durand, Gulian C. Verplanck, Wm. Callen Bryant, Richard Hildreth, Judge Jay, Charles King, Rov. S. H. Tyng, Mrs. L. M. Child. Rev. Orvile Dewey, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Fuz-Greene Hallest, M. P. Willis, Charles Davies, Henry Ward Beecher, Goodrich, S. F. B. Morse, Rev. Samuel Oage Catharine E. Descher, Judge Hall, Henry C. Corwe